

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

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From the *Richmond Enquirer*.

APPEALS TO THE SOUTH.
MORE STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

Among the documents which were submitted to the Charlottesville Convention, was the following remarkable and thrilling letter from Geo. M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, to Mr. John Willis, a delegate of the county of Orange. Mr. W. laid it before the Convention, and made some strong and eloquent remarks; and a resolution was finally adopted to incorporate it with the proceedings of the Convention. We recommend it to the public to read this bold and powerful appeal to the South. It comes from the highest authority. There is no citizen in the Keystone State who is more distinguished for his talents and principles than Mr. Dallas, nor for his services in the State and National councils. If any southerner can lay down this letter without deep emotion—if any citizen of North Carolina, especially, can read it without deep regret, he is not made of "the penetrable stuff" which should belong to a southern man:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29, 1840.

DEAR SIR—Your introductory letter of the 13th instant, with the introductory one from Mr. J. B. Smith, reached me some days ago, and I have impatiently waited for a moment of leisure to reply to it.

The proceedings of the Democratic State Convention at Charlottesville, on the 9th of September, will exercise a strong influence upon the public opinion of Virginia, and may be felt throughout the whole South.—Indeed they must be regarded, at the present time, with great interest in all parts of the country. The politics, the measures, and the sentiments of your Commonwealth, when forcibly and distinctly enunciated, are habitually and justly respected every where.

The Northern and Central Democracy find it impossible to imagine, in a contest such as the one now waging, they are in danger of being deserted by Virginia.—They have struggled vigorously, for many years, to repress and subdue, not the federal doctrines of '98 alone, but, with them, the new fanaticism, whose aim, however disguised, cannot be accomplished without subverting the constitutional rights and domestic institutions of the slaveholding States. Until that fanaticism allied itself to the relics of federalism, it was kept powerless. Virginia must have imperceptibly undergone an inexplicable revolution in character, if she consent to embrace, in combination, two principles, which, singly, she has uniformly denounced and detested.

It is perfectly well known here, that the nomination of General Harrison, at Harrisburg, was extorted by the dictatorial violence and inflated promises of abolitionists. They do not perhaps constitute the whole of the opposition; but they are its ruling cabal, its master spirits, and the Presidential candidate is notoriously their nomineee. They exulted, publicly and privately, in their success. They are, in all directions, eager, indefatigable, and controlling directors of his canvass. They regard him as their cunningly selected representative, in whose elevation they foresee, if not the immediate attainment of their destructive purpose, certainly its rapid advancement. They deem the battle theirs, and anticipate reaping the only substantial harvest which a victory can yield.

Although it might be unjust to say that every whig is an abolitionist, by direction or indirection, it is obviously not unjust to say that every whig is willing to incur the risk and responsibility of countenancing and encouraging them. The mass of Northern and Central whigs are far from hostile to their principles and projects—and the few of them who do now, would hasten to send in their adhesion, were Harrison elected, or would cease to have the slightest influence. As on all similar occasions, the practical effect would be, to place the policy, the power and the patronage of the successful combination in the hands of its most zealous and least scrupulous faction. Every whig would feel that abolition had chalked out the road to triumph—that abolition had furnished the efficient partisans—that abolition had filled the ballot boxes—and that abolition was entitled to fair treatment and toleration. The day which ascertained Gen. Harrison to be the President elect, would not close without a proclamation for an abolition jubilee.

I am not unwilling to believe that many of the southern whigs cordially hate abolition—although I cannot help suspecting that some of them would like to see raging its threatened storms, in the delusive hope of attaining, amid the general confusion, some personal distinction—clear it is, that their party spirit is too strong for their patriotism; or they do not know the friend with whom they have made a compact; or they are foolhardy enough to take to their bosom a ser-

pent (numbed by Northern blasts) whose fangs have been specially prepared to strike deep into their own system. Surely they cannot vainly imagine that, by associating and campaigning with abolition, they may check it more effectually than by openly encountering it as an enemy. If they think to curb, guide, soothe, or tame, in the hour and amid the spoils of victory, their ignorance of its real nature, of its delirious fanaticism, is as childish as treacherous.

It should be recollect that the Northern and Central Democrats have maintained the fight against abolition for years, actuated solely by a high and honorable sense of constitutional obligation and an attachment to their southern brethren. Its ascendancy could do them no harm. Its virus is not poison to their palate. However unpatriotic and ungenerous it certainly would be, they might facilitate their local politics and tranquillize their local feuds, by disclaiming all disclaiming all concern in the question; by permitting, like a neutral, the invader to pass unmolested through their territory, and by leaving to domestic servitude its own defence. Such a course, I freely admit, would be a dereliction of public duty. But then, my dear sir, if Southern Democrats allow themselves to be cozened and cajoled into welcoming and comforting this very foe, whose progress to their regions we have steadily impeded; if, at the crisis of its pernicious career, we discover that, so far from seizing the occasion to unite in extinguishing it, the slaveholding States abandon our long tried friendship and co-operation, to achieve a measure which lifts abolition from the dust, and seats it on the right hand of power, what are we to do? What can we be expected to do? For my own part—a very humble one—I am ready for unmitting and uncompromising war against a principle, whose mere enunciation in this country sounds in my ears like a tocsin to rebellion and treason to the Constitution.

"I trust that this unjustifiable attempt to deceive the honest yeomanry of our country will be rebuked as it deserves by their universal disapprobation.

"I have the honor to be, with esteem and regard, dear sir, your faithful and obedient servant.

J. R. FORSYTH.

From the New York Herald.

This is the season for the commencement of the fall business, and the activity of trade appears to be as great as the circumstances warrant. There is, however, a very marked distinction between the classes of dealers. The bulk of the actual business doing here and throughout the Union, is by a new class of dealers, who have, generally speaking, active cash capitals, and who, without any dependence on bank accommodations, are obliged to keep that capital active, and to do so they grant no credit, or at least short ones. In this city there are many houses doing a good business of this character, which have been more lucrative than for many previous seasons. The millers, manufacturers and planters, who formerly were in the habit of drawing on the commission houses as soon as they forwarded their goods, are now obliged in most cases to wait on account sales. The old system by which commission houses, with the assistance of bank facilities, could advance largely on goods consigned to them, without having any real capital of their own, is done. From this source a demand for bank accommodations to the extent of \$30,000,000 in a season, is now cut off. Formerly an individual, without any capital, could obtain goods on credit, and thus make a living and seemingly grow rich while accumulating a dead stock, which inevitably ruined him and caused a heavy loss to his creditors. This class of dealers, with their connections, are they from whom the cry of hard times is heard, and whose paper is offering in the market at enormous rates. This class are doing no business—their assets are unavailable—the banks are indisposed to renew the old system, because they have suffered too severely, and with dead stocks of goods they are endeavoring to renew their notes and struggle on, depending on a change of administration as a panacea for a deranged business. This has been going on since 1837. In the meantime, the new class of dealers has been gradually enlarging its circle. Many cases have come within our knowledge, of dealers who commenced business in the worst times in 1837, and who have gone on with a steadily increasing trade for cash and short credits without experiencing any pressure for money, or meeting with any reverses. Many have declared that they never did so good a business as since the commencement of the present year. In taking into view the state of business, it is necessary to bear in mind the existence of these two classes, which form the conflicting elements between the cash and credit systems. The auction houses are doing a fair business on similar terms; that is to say, they sell at six months as formerly, but the notes are universally made payable in this city. The terms formerly were, to take notes payable in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or elsewhere. The violent fluctuations of the exchanges, which are always in favor of New York, exposed the dealers to great losses, and led to the establishment of the present terms. At a sale in the spring of 1837, these terms were first announced, and the consequence was, that many southern buyers took umbrage and left the rooms. An attempt was made to adopt the same terms generally, but the competition for business soon caused a relapse into the old plan, and the failure of the southern banks last fall, caught our merchants with large southern balances, on which they sustained large losses in the shape of exchange. The severe lesson thus taught them, will operate beneficially for the future.

"Disgraceful attempts are made to impugn the veracity of the highest officer of the government, by confounding the project of organizing the militia, as sketched out in my report to the President in November, with the plan submitted to Congress long after the President's message was sent in. On referring to the papers of that period, it will be seen that the press of both parties unit in commanding the project as it was explained in that report. No objections were made to my proposal to dispense with the annual training of the great body of the militia, now amounting to two millions, as a useless burden on the people—to organize in each of the eight military districts into

only cause the final crash to be the greater. It will be difficult hereafter to lodge credits in Europe, which will allow for any length of time the imports largely to exceed the exports with their accumulated profits. The yearly sales of stocks in England will scarcely exceed the interest due there, \$10,000,000 annually, and which in a few years will be swelled to \$20,000,000, when the principles begin to fall due, and the interest accumulates in a compound ratio. The amount now due in Europe is generally estimated at \$200,000,000, averaging 6 per cent. interest, and 35 years to run. By selling stock to pay the interest at 6 per cent., this amount will double every 11 years, therefore, by the time it falls due, the amount will reach \$800,000,000 due in Europe. It is true most of the States pay their interest by taxation, but the amount must be sent to Europe in coin, in produce, or in new stocks; it is impossible to send it in coin; if sent in produce, it must be deducted from our imports; if sent in stocks, the accumulation will be as stated; and at the end of twenty-five years the interest due Europe will reach nearly our present cotton crop. The present system of internal improvements in New York proposes to furnish \$10,000,000 of this accumulation. If the sales of stocks in Europe cease now, the annual interest due will be about equal to the freight and profit on our exports.—The imports must then, to avoid a specific drain, be kept within the export value of our products. In this state of things, there will be no room for inflation. A small business, low rents, and low prices must be the rule.

From the Cleveland Advertiser.

WHIGGERY, ABOLITION, AKRON & MEDINA CONVENTIONS—MORE TRICKERY—FEDERAL MANEUVRING.

No one, who has observed the operations of the Federal party, can fail to perceive the entire alliance and coalition of the Whigs and Abolitionists. Late movements have so clearly demonstrated the fact, that we need but to recount a few recent events, to convince the Whigs of the South that they are co-operating with a band of Abolitionists, who take care, in the first place, to secure a pledge from General Harrison that he would use the veto power, and in the next place to obtain a few recent events, to convince the Whigs of the South that they are co-operating with a band of Abolitionists, who take care, in the first place, to secure a pledge from General Harrison that he would use the veto power, and in the next place to obtain a few recent events, to convince the Whigs of the South that they are co-operating with a band of Abolitionists, who take care, in the first place, to secure a pledge from General Harrison that he would use the veto power, and in the next place to obtain a few recent events, to convince the Whigs of the South that they are co-operating with a band of Abolitionists, who take care, in the first place, to 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THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, OCT. 1.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Districts. FOR ELECTORS.

1 JOHN L. MURRAY, of Caloway,
2 CORNELIUS BURNEY, of Henderson,
3 JOHNSON J. COCKERILLE, of Allen,
4 ANDREW J. JAMES, of Pulaski,
5 THOMAS P. MOORE, of Mercer,
6 MARTIN HARDIN, late of Hardin,
7 JOHN ROWAN, Jr., of Nelson,
8 DAVID MERIWETHER, of Jefferson,
9 DANIEL GARRARD, of Clay,
10 MATTHEWS FLOURNEY, of Fayette,
11 THOMAS MARSHALL, of Lewis,
12 PETER LASHBROOK, of Mason,
13 JOHN W. TIBBATS, of Campbell.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
NATHAN GAITHER, of Adair,
THOS. M. HICKEY, of Fayette.

The 5th of October, the Anniversary of the Battle of the Thames, will be celebrated at Westport, in Oldham county, by the democracy of Jefferson and Oldham counties, and a portion of Indiana.

A New Orleans paper of the 11th ult. says, that at half past nine on the previous night, the splendid Exchange, on Charles street, was on fire, with every probability that it would be reduced to a heap of ruins, as the wind was very brisk and nearly the whole roof in flames.

The Democracy of Louisiana are making preparations for holding a State Convention at Baton Rouge, on Monday next. A large number of the Parishes had already chosen Delegates, and it was thought that the State would be fully represented.

In another part of our paper will be found the proceedings of a very large meeting of the merchants of the city of New York, held in front of the Exchange, on the 18th ult. The call for the meeting was signed by upwards of three hundred merchants, and the number of persons in attendance is estimated at upwards of ten thousand. Able addresses were delivered by the Hon. Silas Wright, and the Hon. B. F. Butler, in which the policy of the government in relation to the currency was fully explained and triumphantly vindicated. We hail this movement as an evidence of returning sanity on the part of the trading community. The reflecting portion of the merchants have become convinced that the adoption of the Independent Treasury cannot be prejudicial to their interests, and that the prosperity of the country requires that the contest in regard to the currency should now be considered as closed, and business be permitted to return to its customary channels.

MAINE ELECTION.—We extract from the New York Evening Post, of 22d ult., the following returns from the election in Maine, which we believe to be correct, although some of the eastern Whig prints assert they have returns from the whole State, and that Kent is elected by a majority of 345. The difference between the two accounts, arises from the Whigs claiming too large a vote in many of the towns. The vote is so extremely close, that it affords no certain indication of how the State will go at the Presidential election. Our friends feel confident of success then, as the party will be fully aroused, and measures taken to ensure a full attendance at the polls. The slender majority given for Kent, even if he is elected, can be easily overcome by proper exertion, and we see no cause to despair of the vote of Maine being thrown for Mr. Van Buren:

MAINE ELECTION.—It is still doubtful whether any choice of Governor has been made by the people of Maine. Returns have been received from all but seven of the towns in the State, which show that Kent's majority thus far is 63 votes. In the remaining seven towns Fairfield's majority in 1838 was 105. This renders it probable that the election will go to the Senate. The Boston Bay State Democrat of last evening says:

"We present to day the returns of the Maine election. They have been examined with much care, and compared with the federal accounts, and we have the greatest confidence in their general correctness. We come to this conclusion, viz: KENT IS NOT ELECTED. The scattering votes may defeat the election of Fairfield, but the Portland Advertiser, a federal print says, 'the number will be very small.' We make the result, thus far—

For Fairfield, 45,108
For Kent, 45,171

General Garrison, in his speech at Dayton, on the 11th ult., is reported to have used the following language:

"In relation to the charge of being a federalist, I can refer to the doings previous to and during the late war. The federal party took ground against that war, and as a party there never existed a purer band of patriots, for when the note of strife was sounded, they rallied under the banner of their country."

We can hardly credit, although this speech was reported by a Whig, and is generally published by the Whig papers, that the General really ever uttered this sentence. It is evidently thrown out for the purpose of securing the support of the old federalists; but even to effect that object, we can hard-

ly suppose the North Bend hero would venture an assertion so utterly reckless, and so completely falsified by the whole history of the country. When and where did the federalists rally "under the banner of their country?" Was it in Congress, where they opposed every proposition to raise a man or a dollar for the national defence? Was it by refusing to place their militia at the disposal of the General Government, as was done by Massachusetts and Connecticut? Was it by assembling in Convention at Hartford, to plot the dissolution of the Union?

But there is no use of multiplying instances. No fact is better authenticated than the opposition of the federal party to the war, not only before its commencement, but throughout its whole continuance, and it is a wilful perversion of truth, to assert that they ever "rallied under the banner of their country," when it is well known that they did their utmost to render the government powerless, and to prostrate the "banner" at the feet of its enemies.

Mr. LARKIN B. SMITH has been announced as a candidate for the Senate, by the city papers. Mr. S. is understood to be in favor of the repeal of the *negro law*, as it is called.

SCHUYLKILL BANK.

Mr. Wm. Newell, one of the Directors of this institution, and the agent appointed by the Bank to proceed to Europe in pursuit of Lewis, the absconding Cashier, has made a publication in the Philadelphia Inquirer, which deeply implicates the Board of Directors in the frauds committed upon the Bank of Kentucky.

It appears from Mr. Newell's statement, that he met Lewis in Paris, submitted to him a number of questions, which were answered, certified by the American Consul, and submitted to the Bank by Mr. Newell on the 14th of August.

Lewis took passage at Liverpool in the ship Scotia, for Baltimore—Newell came over in the Great Western, and arrived five days before Lewis. He notified the Board of Directors that Lewis would soon arrive, and requested that some other member might be appointed to wait upon him, for the purpose of taking him into custody. None would agree to undertake the custody, and Mr. Newell proceeded to Baltimore, armed with the following resolution only, although he had thought it would not be sufficient to enable him to take Lewis into custody, and had requested the President to make an affidavit in the proper form before some competent authority, which was refused:

SCHUYLKILL BANK, Philadelphia, August 19, 1840.

W. NEWELL, Esq.

Sir.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held on Tuesday morning, August 18, 1840, it was, on motion, "Resolved, That Wm. Newell, Esq., be requested to proceed to Baltimore, and take such measures as may be deemed expedient to cause 'his' immediate return to this city, in order that an interview with 'him' may be obtained by the Directors in relation to the affairs of the Bank."

JOHN P. WETHERILL,
President.

Extract from the Minutes, Sept. 19, 1840.

After his arrival in Baltimore he consulted counsel, and was informed that an affidavit was necessary to enable him to take Lewis. Mr. Newell then returned to Philadelphia and demanded a meeting of the Board, which was refused.

At a stated meeting on the following day, he submitted a statement of his proceedings, and asked that efficient means should be placed at his disposal to effect the arrest of Lewis. Much excitement ensued, Newell was blamed for consulting counsel, and his motion was not even seconded. The Board requested him to say to Lewis that he had redeemed his pledge, and that if he came to Philadelphia it would be upon his own responsibility.

Mr. Newell offered another resolution, which was not seconded, requiring the President to proceed to Baltimore and take such measures as he deemed proper. Mr. N. then protested against the proceedings, but the protest was refused. He was again urged to go to Baltimore, and communicate to Lewis the verbal resolution of the Board, that if he came to Philadelphia it would be at his own risk, and in return for this service the Board offered to accord a vote of thanks to Mr. Newell, and support him unanimously if his motives were called in question.

Mr. N. returned to Baltimore, and communicated the result of his mission in the letter below:

PHILADELPHIA, Monday Morning, September 7, 1840.

Sir.—The ship Scotia, on board of which came passenger Hosea J. Lewis, arrived at quarantine, Baltimore, on Friday night last. I accompanied the Poor Physician on board, on Saturday morning, in a heavy rain, and found Mr. Lewis in good health. We soon after came on shore, and took passage in the cars for this city, where we arrived near midnight. No officer being in attendance to relieve me from duty, Mr. Lewis was consequently under no legal restraints, and is now in this city. He declares his willingness to communicate to the Board of Directors any circumstances touching the affairs of the Schuykill Bank.

Respectfully yours,
W. NEWELL.

To Jno. W. Wetherill, Esq., Schuykill Bank, Philadelphia.

On the same day he sent in his resignation as a Director of the Bank. No steps were taken to apprehend Lewis, and he is supposed to have left Philadelphia.

It is evident from these facts that the Board of Directors were desirous to get rid of Lewis—that they feared a full exposition of the fraudulent issue of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky, and that they must have participated in the frauds practised by Lewis, if they did not authorise them. Here we have the spectacle of a bank, acting as the confidential agent of another, conspiring to cheat it out of the sum of \$1,300,000. A fine specimen of Bank honesty.

From the Globe.

FEDERALISM AND ABOLITIONISM.

The late elections and conventions at the North, must have removed all doubts, if any before existed, both as to the true character and the real objects of the Opposition in that section of the Union. The whig party is composed of the old federal party and abolitionists united. Without the abolitionists, the whigs could not succeed in a single Eastern State. They would lose Connecticut without their aid. Hence their efforts every where to secure the support of the abolitionists. That this union exists is proved by the result of the election in Vermont, where the abolitionists are more numerous than in any State in the Union.

Last year, when it was supposed that Clay was to be the whig candidate for President, many of the abolitionists did not vote at all, and others voted for the democratic ticket, and consequently the whig majority was but about twenty-three hundred; but at the last election, it is more than *ten thousand*. This astonishing increase of votes, can no otherwise be accounted for, but by the fact that the whole body of the abolitionists voted the whig ticket. This was so apparent that the whigs were apprehensive that it might operate against them at the South, and, to prevent which, they had had the brazen impudence to declare that the democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor were both abolitionists, and that those fanatics voted for them, when their vote actually fell below their vote of last year more than *three thousand*.

At the late Whig Convention in Connecticut, which made out an electoral ticket, a large handbill, purporting to be issued by the abolitionists of Hartford, and addressed "To the Abolitionists of Connecticut," was distributed among the delegates, to be carried to their respective towns and put into the hands of the abolition voters. This handbill contained a strong appeal to the abolitionists to rally and support Harrison, and attempts to prove that he was friendly to their views.

The abolitionists in Maine have now put out their whole strength, and voted the whig ticket. In Massachusetts, it is notorious that this faction unite with the whigs.

In regard to the purposes and objects of this combination of old federalists and abolitionists, they are various. The leaders of both factions are in pursuit of office; and to attain this object, they have been striving for twelve years, and almost annually have changed their names and ground of attack.

If there ever was a "spoils party" in this country, or any other, it is the present combination of factions, banded together, like a bandit, by the hopes of plunder and spoil. Their profligacy and total disregard, not only of all political principle, but of all moral principle, of truth, law, justice, and honesty, and their resort to falsehood, frauds, forgeries, threats, oppression, bribery and corruption, has formed a new era in the politics of the country.

But the leaders, whose only object is office, who constitute the "worthy and able candidates," who, Mr. Webster says, are to take the offices of those they are to remove, must hold out, if not to the "public eye," at least to individuals, who are not expectants of office, some objects for which they are to contend.

The stockjobbers, speculators, and joint stock manufacturers, must be stimulated to use all their influence and all their money in this struggle. As there is no principle to hold together these selfish combinations, the *interest* of each class must, in some way, be appealed to, and enlisted.

What then is to be done for the speculating and monopolizing classes? They do not spend their money and time for nothing, or without expecting a return. That would be totally inconsistent with their character.

Although they appear to have begun the campaign with the determination to conceal their objects and measures, they become less reserved as they think their prospect of success increases; and, at the Bunker Hill carousal, they not only put forth a declaration of whig principles, but, by the emblems and mottoes on their banners, more fully disclose their real objects and purposes.

The declaration of whig principles, with its solemn form and high pretension, is rather a bill of indictment, drawn up with the artificial technicality of a lawyer, comprising all the stale and a thousand times refuted charges against the late and present Administrations. And it is an avowal of whig principles or whig measures only, as it contains a general condemnation of the policy and measures of the late and present Administrations, and the principles of Jefferson, on which they are founded.

The leading policy of General Jackson's administration was to bring the Federal Government back to its original purposes; and to disconnect it with internal improvements, the National Bank, and to bring the tariff down to the simplest wants of the Government. Mr. Van Buren has adhered, as he promised to do, to the same policy, and has carried one branch of it still farther, by separating the Government from the State banks as well as a national institution.

Such has been the leading policy which is denounced and condemned in such strong terms by Daniel Webster. Of course, Mr. Webster and his Bunker Hill associates pledge themselves to pursue an opposite policy. Indeed, his most distinct and emphatic charge is, that the administration has abandoned its duty, which demanded of it to provide a paper currency. This is but saying that it should have established a National Bank. The declaration, if it is to be believed, must be regarded as a solemn pledge to the country, that if they get the power, they will restore the American system in all its parts. Yes, this is the declaration of *whig principles*, so long kept out of sight. Hitherto there has been no distinct and avowed issue between the Administration and the Opposition in regard to the essential grounds on which the Presidential contest should be decided, and the principles, course, policy, and measures of the two parties. On one side, this issue was distinctly tendered; but the other party refused to join in the issue, and preferred to talk about Tippecanoe, log cabins, hard cider, coon skins, and the like.

But we rejoice that they have at last had courage enough to throw off their racoon skin disguises, and come out and disclose, if not their principles, at least their objects and purposes. They have at last met the issue, which has so long been tendered to them, and the parties have now fairly put themselves upon their country. We rejoice at this, and even thank Mr. Webster, whatever his motives may have been, for the course he has pursued.

As Mr. Biddle said, on another occasion,

the people now know what they did not know before; the issue is now fairly before them and they know what is the question they have to decide. The question is the *restoration of the American system, a National Bank, a high Tariff, and Internal Improvements*. In addition to the declaration, some of the emblems and mottoes clearly proved that the American system policy was to be restored. Among others, was a most expressive one from Connecticut. It was a human hand, in the centre of which was written, the "Protective policy," and upon the thumb and fingers, were the words, "commerce," "mechanic arts," "agriculture," "manufactures," "internal improvements." These were the interests which were to be embraced and christened by the "protective policy," and were brought under the cognizance of the Federal Government. The delegation bearing this banner was headed by Governor Ellsworth, who wore his black cockade, as the most appropriate ensign of ancient Federalism, which was written, "You have a large and splendid tract of land, and but a small portion of it under cultivation. Why do you not clear more land?" "Want of money," is the reply. "Well, we have got the mortgage on your property, or make me a mortgage on your property, or make me secure, and I will endorse for you, and you may add a few hundred negroes to your present force, and pay up the amount in two or three years, get your property clear, and be an independent and wealthy man."

In addition to this, the merchant tells his country friend—"You have a large and splendid tract of land, and but a small portion of it under cultivation. Why do you not clear more land?" "Want of money," is the reply. "Well, we have got the mortgage on your property, or make me a mortgage on your property, or make me secure, and I will endorse for you, and you may add a few hundred negroes to your present force, and pay up the amount in two or three years, get your property clear, and be an independent and wealthy man."

The tempting lure thus held out to the unsuspecting planter is eagerly grasped at, and he is at once involved to his undoing. He goes to work to buy more negroes, clear more land, and raise more cotton. In the meantime—as it would not do for an extensive planter working several hundred hands to live in a "Log Cabin," or to employ the same furniture that a poor man working fifteen or twenty hands did—he must build himself a splendid house, and buy new furniture; his daughters must play the piano, and study Italian and drawing; and his sons must sport a buggy and go to college, or have private teachers at home. Thus is a splendid and costly establishment superadded to the other incumbrances which are to draw down ruin on the helpless planter. The increased quantity of cotton cultivated by these means must be sent to the bank merchant who has obtained fictitious bank loans for him, from which he abstracts cent, per cent, for brokerage, factorage, drayage, storage, commission, &c. &c. &c. In the meantime this over production glutts the market, reduces the price of cotton to a minimum, as is the case at present, and the unfortunate planter sees his cotton hawked and huckstered about from one metropolis of Europe to another, in search of a purchaser; and when he finally receives its proceeds, he has not enough to pay for the meat, corn and salt, which he has been compelled to buy from having listened to the seduction of the bank merchant, and employed his whole force in raising cotton for him to sell on commission. He is now body and soul, in the hands of his bank seducer; and he is told that all hope of relief must cease unless the banks are sustained, and thus he becomes a BANK WING.

But the abolitionists must have something done for them. They are given to understand by private letters from Harrison, that he favors their views. And can any one doubt that the whig leaders at the North, to secure their votes, have made distinct pledges, that they will favor their objects? These are the objects for which the Harrison whigs are contending, and for which Harrison and the whig leaders stand pledged. The American system, the protective policy, a National Bank, a high tariff, internal improvements, and Abolitionism.

What will the South say to this? Is there a Southern Abolition party as well as Northern? We shall see. And is there a Southern high tariff party as well as a Northern? We shall see. In the mean time, it will be well for the planters and slaveholders, who are not expectants of office—not political partisans—who regard the protection of their property, and still more the security of their own lives and those of their families, to look after their own interests. We say to them, that there is a foul conspiracy against their rights; that there are traitors among them, who, for a mess of pottage—for the prospect of office—are prepared to commit Southern rights and Southern interests to the protection of Northern Federalism and Northern Abolitionism.

The union of the South with New England Federalism will be a new order of things in this country. If good can come of it, then good can come from an attempt to unite hostile principles and conflicting interests.

From the New Orleans Sun.
THE CAUSES WHICH PROMOTE WHIGGERY IN THE COUNTRY.

The Bee tauntingly asks the question—"Where do all the whig votes come from that we find in the country, beyond the vicinity of the large towns, and beyond the influence of those abused institutions?" (the Banks?)

We deny the premises, and boldly assert that by the machinations of bank whiggery the entire country has been brought under the dominion of bank influence. Formerly, it was not so. Bank influence had not become paramount in the country, and consequently, however corrupt might be the cities, the simplicity and virtue of the country came to the aid of the democratic party and triumphed. This, with some other circumstances which we shall hereafter narrate, fully accounts for the late spread of whigery in the country.

Let us, for example, take the article of cotton, and the people who cultivate it, as a standard by which to test the truth of our position.

A score of individuals in a city obtain a charter for a bank—say of one million of dollars. They are then permitted to issue

three dollars for one; and in times of *credit and confidence*, as they are technically called by the whigs—that is, when they are not watched—they can sometimes issue five or ten dollars for one; for each of which fictitious dollars the mechanic has to labor as hard as if it was silver or gold. Well might the Bee head one of its late leading articles with the sentence, "Dependence of the mechanical upon the mercantile interests," when by a stroke of the pen and a simple act of the Legislature, twenty merchants can issue two millions of dollars wherewith to pay the mechanic for building splendid palaces, and the manufacturer for the most costly and gorgeous adornments, without possessing the slightest shadow or symbol of a representative of that enormous amount.

After building a splendid banking house, and placing pens behind the ears of half a dozen genteel loafers, the merchants who constitute the bank clique now cast about how they are to render the two millions of dollars thus presented them by the Legislature, available. They send a printed circular around amongst their country friends, stating that they will make advances on any produce consigned to their respective houses. Thus an interference is at once established with the regular business of the country; and by one act of bank incorporation, a few favored individuals are enabled to thrust themselves between hundreds of regular and steady traders and moderate merchants, who are thus deprived of doing a moderate living business, and the planter is involved prematurely in debts which he is afterwards, from a failure in his crop or some other accident, rendered unable to pay.

In addition to this, the merchant tells his country friend—"You have a large and splendid tract of land, and but a small portion of it under cultivation. Why do you not clear more land?" "Want of money," is the reply. "Well, we have got the mortgage on

contempt for public opinion, expressed in refusing all security or satisfaction to her creditors, while she is using the most disgraceful means to delay judgment on her dishonored bills, have seemingly opened the eyes of those who have been 'hoping against hope' in her favor. The panic in England was very great, and Mr. Jaudon used great exertions, by mere assertions through hired presses, to allay the feeling; but even then he came forward with no figures to show whether the stock was worth 65 per cent., its last quotation in London, or whether it was worth more. The bank now, through its hired presses, is trying to anuse the public with stories of its preparations to resume. If the bank really has any means at all its command, there is no reason why it should not resume at once. There is no possible demand for funds from any quarter. Foreign exchanges are all in favor of this country, and the only demands now made on the bank arise from a disinclination to trust it."

When Whigs speak thus of the Bank of the U. States, others may well be pardoned if they pronounce her unsafe, if not insolvent. When the institution which furnished, according to the assertions of the Federalists, "the best currency the world ever saw," is seeking aid to enable her to resume from the small State banks around her, the people may do well to inquire why another Great Regulator should be desired. If the Biddle Bank has failed, why may not a new National Bank prove quite as worthless and injurious to the country?

EFFECTS OF ABOLITIONISM.

The following accounts from the interior of this State, should not be lightly disregarded; it is a foretaste of what may be expected in a much greater degree, if the southern citizens should longer countenance the interference of northern abolitionists, in dictating to and directing them in their political affairs, and scattering their electioneering documents over the country under the *frank* of J. C. Clark, a violent northern abolitionist:—*N. O. Great Western.*

CONTEMPLATED REVOLT.

Nine negroes are in prison at Vermilionville, charged with having set on foot an insurrection. The particulars of the case that have come to our knowledge are as follows:

On Sunday morning last an old and faithful servant belonging to one of the planters of Lafayette, made known to his master the fact that he had been persuaded and obliged to join with some disaffected negroes, who had their leaders and were to meet armed that night, at the several places they had appointed for that purpose, and were to march into Vermilionville and take the town; thence one part of them were to march to St. Martinsville, and the other to Opelousas. They had stolen the cannon the night previous, and concealed it out of town. One party were to meet back of Valery Martin's plantation, and the other were to meet in the upper part of the parish of Lafayette. It was their intention, our informant states, (and he received his information direct from St. Martins,) to have put their plans into execution that night, (Sunday) and murdered all the men and male children.

We fear that planters and overseers are not sufficiently careful, when so extensive and daring a plot may be concocted.

Franklin Banner.

INSURRECTION.

Since Friday last the parish of Lafayette has been in great commotion, in consequence of an attempt at insurrection on the part of some of the negroes, headed by a few runaways and some of the most consummate villains that could be found in that part of the country, which had just been disclosed. Luckily the plot was discovered a couple of days before its execution, and several of those concerned were arrested and lodged in prison. We shall not attempt to give a statement of all their abominable intentions, as brought to light during their examination and trial; suffice it to say that they were horrid in the extreme, and that three of these monsters have already suffered the penalty of the law, by being hanged, and that three or four more will meet the same fate in a day or two. We understand that the whole population of that parish is constantly under arms, and that further disclosures are made daily. This, we hope, will be a warning to other parishes which, we are certain, will not be unheeded by the public authorities, upon whom, in such cases, the citizens place their confidence, relying on them for the adoption of such measures as may tend to the welfare, protection and security of the inhabitants in general.

Attackers Gazette.

INSURRECTION AMONG THE SLAVES.—On Friday night 'ne 21st instant, an express arrived from Caracara, stating that from information derived from a negro woman, the slaves were on the eve of a revolt. The same night some of the party were apprehended and lodged in jail. On the next morning the sheriff called together nine respectable inhabitants to sit as a committee of inquiry. Those apprehended were brought before the committee and examined, and information concerning others was obtained. The sheriff immediately despatched messengers after those denounced, who upon examination informed against others; and this part of the proceeding was closed by the apprehension and examination of upwards of twenty negroes.

The committee, after two days deliberate investigation, rose and denounced as accomplices in the revolt, twelve of those in possession, and three who have run away. A court was then organized according to law, for the purpose of trying those in possession; and after two days deliberate inquiry into all the facts concerning the revolt, three were found guilty of having joined in an attempt to cause an insurrection among the slaves of this state. The sentence of the law was then pronounced against them, and they were accordingly executed on Friday, the 28th instant.

Too much praise cannot be allowed, under the circumstances, to the conduct of the authorities of the parish, and particularly to that of the sheriff. The measures adopted

by him, and the activity he displayed in bringing the offenders to justice, and generally throughout the whole affair, contributed very much to re-establish order and security from general disorder caused by the insurgents.

The eagerness displayed by the population of the parish to attend the call of their chiefs, forming themselves into squads, and in keeping up a strict guard day and night throughout the country, is a proof of what they are willing and able to effect, should the country ever be threatened with danger.

In one word, the conduct of all was such as it should be, and proves to us that we need not be uneasy in time to come.

Vermilionville Gladiator.

WHIG HUMBUGS.

At the Charlottesville Convention, a committee was appointed to ascertain the character of the means, devices, charges and humbugs, employed by the Federal party, to defeat the re-election of the Democratic President. During the investigations of the committee, the following ridiculous facts were brought to light: That the Feds had built seventeen log cabins, for electioneering purposes, in the good old Commonwealth of Virginia; that these *whig arguments* were adorned with any quantity of coon skins, gourds and cider barrels, and other trumpery of the like nature; and that they also used one live bear, and three stuffed bear skins, to convince the judgments, or to win the affections of the people of Virginia.

Some of the cabins were mounted upon wheels, and some of the whigs were mounted upon the cabins, in company with Bruin, or with Bruin's effigy; and, elevated upon the top of one of these four wheeled cabins, a grave Senator had welcomed to the arms of the opposition, the ex Senator of Castle Hill—an apostate from his former political associates;—and all this for political effect—to delude those whom the leading Feds are pleased to call "the ignorant."

We ask the dispassionate reader, if the Federalists have not disgraced their country, and insulted their countrymen, by such ridiculous proceeding?—*Winchester Virginian.*

ROMANTIC INCIDENT.—Maj. H. O. Watts, the husband of the lady lately captured by the Camanches, at Linnville, was not killed in the skirmish at that place. The person reported as killed and supposed to be him, was his brother Captain Watts. The Major was severely wounded, and in consequence was unable to protect his lady, who with a servant and little negro girl, was taken as far as the battle ground on Plumb Creek; where after an ineffectual attempt made by the savages to take her life, she was recaptured, and probably ere this has been restored to the arms of her husband? It is pleasing to notice incidents like this beaming out through the clouds of misfortune.—*Houston (Texas) Telegraph.*

From the Standard of Union.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD'S OPINION OF GENERAL HARRISON.

The following extract from a letter, written by Mr. Crawford from Paris, in May, 1814, to a distinguished citizen of this country, is recommended to the consideration of the people of Georgia.

"I feel great solicitude in relation to the further prosecution of the war. Where are the generals who are to meet the able and experienced commanders who have distinguished themselves in the Peninsula for the last six years? Is it Wilkinson? Is it Harrison?"

"I have heard with surprise and much pain that Harrison has been appointed lieutenant general of the army. I have examined with attention all his letters and official statements which he has written since he entered the army, and I confess that every thing which has fallen from his pen savors of the *low demagogue* rather than the patriotic, enlightened and skilful general.

"It has appeared to me, that from the moment he entered the army, he placed his hopes of promotion upon the influence of the Western people, and not upon his talents, or the military services which he had rendered, or expected to render.

"With high respect and consideration,

"W. M. H. CRAWFORD."

It seems the Federalists of the Bunker Hill Convention, on the day after their grand doings, assembled in Faneuil Hall and nominated Daniel Webster for the succession after Gen. Harrison's ONE TERM! They forgot the first lesson of Mother Glass in the cookery book for making hare soup—"first catch your hare," &c. What will Prince Hal say to this? What will his own Kentucky say to this? Is he then so much of a broken down political hack that his friends in the North will not name him to run in harness for the succession with the godlike even as Vice? How are the mighty fallen!—*Louisville Adv.*

COUNTERFEITS.—The counterfeit five dollar notes on the Bank of Kentucky, noticed by us a few days ago, have made their appearance in this city. They are remarkably well calculated to deceive. The most obvious difference between them and the genuine is in the execution of the vignettes around the figures "5" at the top of the note. Those in the genuine represent a chain, while those in the counterfeits are filled out with ill-defined specks or blots. The imitation of the hand-writing of W. H. Pope, President, and Geo. C. Gwathmey, Cashier, is very exact.—*Louisville Journ.*

ROBERT BURNS' BIBLE.—The Montreal Herald of Tuesday last says:—"We mentioned in yesterday's Herald that the Bible presented by the immortal Burns to his Highland Mary, was purchased by a few of his countrymen in this city. They met on Monday evening, and agreed that the sacred relic should be transmitted to the Provoost of Ayr, to be by him deposited in the Monument on the banks of the Doon, as an humble offering from Scotchmen in Montreal, at the shrine of Scotland's Bard."

"Madam, I am astonished that you do not wear your handkerchief; I thought that the women were all whigs," said a gentleman to a lady while the procession was passing by them on Thursday. "You are mistaken, sir," was the answer, "the whigs are all women.—*Boston Post.*

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE REV. EDWARD WINTHROP and LADY would inform their friends and the public, that with the view of promoting the cause of

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION,

They have taken the large and commodious house, formerly the residence of Judge Turner, on Poplar Row. The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. The first session will be from the first Monday in October to the first Monday in March, the second session from the first Monday in March to the first Monday in August. During the other two months (August and September) there will be a vacation.

TERMS.

For board, and tuition in English branches, per session of five months, \$100.00

Day scholars per session of five months, 16.00

Board and tuition payable in advance.

There will be an extra charge for Languages, Music and Drawing.

Lexington, Oct. 1, 1840. 3t

3,000 DOLLARS FOR \$1 50!

LITERATURE LOTTERY,

AUTHORISED BY THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CLASS NO. 15—EXTRA.

To be drawn at the Louisville Hotel, in Louisville, ON SATURDAY, Oct. 3d, 1840,

at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of prizes guaranteed by security to the State.

JEWETT, SMITH & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—12 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$7,000 100

1 3,000 100

1 1,511 126

2 1,000 126

5 300 3,906

10 200 23,436

27,814 prizes, amounting to \$101,287.

Tickets \$2—Shares in proportion. For sale

by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

Oct. 1, 1840—td

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

EXTRA CLASS 49 FOR 1840.

To be drawn in the city of Louisville, Thursday, Oct. 8th, 1840, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—12 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars is \$10,000

1 10,000 10,000

1 10,000 10,000

1 10,000 10,000

1 9,580 9,580

1 1,000 20,000

20 500 10,000

20 300 10,000

20 300 10,000

100 250 25,000

128 50 6,400

128 40 5,120

128 30 3,840

128 25 3,200

3,008 10 30,080

22,176 5 110,880

25,861 Prizes, Amounting to \$270,100.

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale

by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

Oct. 1, 1840—td

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

CLASS 50, FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class 33, for 1840. To be drawn at Baltimore, Maryland, Wednesday, Oct. 7th, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$25,000 85 prizes of \$100

1 6,000 66

1 4,000 66

1 3,000 66

1 1,905 132

30 1,000 4,026

50 400 25,740

50 200

30,316 Prizes—amounting to \$285,255.

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale

by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

Oct. 1, 1840—td

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky,

CLASS 52, FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class 33, for 1840. To be drawn at Baltimore, Maryland, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 Number Lottery—13 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$15,000 20 prizes of \$150

1 10,000 20

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PROSPECTUS OF THE "YANKEE DOODLE."

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of the *Kentucky Steam Hat Factory* from Wm. F. Tod, intend to continue the manufacturing of ALL KINDS OF HATS as usual. Being practical workers, and having been employed in the establishment for a number of years, are consequently well acquainted with the wants of its customers, and they are determined that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give satisfaction both to the beauty and durability of their work. The fashionable public may rest assured that particular attention will be paid to them. Mr. Wm. F. Tod having located himself at the East, has proffered his valuable services in apprising us of every change that may take place in the fashions, and of procuring the necessary Blocks, &c.

Having a large and well assorted Stock on hand, they would offer them at wholesale or retail on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in any section of the country.

TAYLOR & McLAUGHLIN.

Having an overplus of Finishing Blocks, Bars and other tools in their line, they would offer them at reduced prices to the trade.

WANTED.—TWO BOYS, as apprentices to the above business, none need apply unless they can come well recommended.

T. & McL.

Lexington, June 18. 3m

NOTICE.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY.—The subscriber having sold out the *Kentucky Steam Hat Factory* to Messrs. TAYLOR & McLAUGHLIN, takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed on him. He solicits in behalf of his successors the continuance of their generous support and patronage, believing that their many facilities and great practical experience, with their assiduous attention to business, will not fail to meet the expectations of their customers.

WM. F. TOD.

Having determined to throw our whole energies into this sheet, our democratic friends may rely on our making it, in every respect, entertaining, instructive, and effective. Our present imperial sheet will be laid aside until the middle of November; and the first number of the new paper will appear on Monday evening, 25th of May, handsomely printed, and ornamented with the Democratic coat of arms.

We have said that we should put by our present sheet until the middle of November; and we shall lay it aside just as the Methodist did his coat, his pious soul-denial, even, no longer permitting an abstract principle of religion to weigh a feather against practical imposition; nor shall we, placed as a sentinel upon the watch-tower, look with cool philosophy or indifference upon that over-bearing, and almost universal insolence which has distinguished the Whig party, since their rowdy orgies at Columbus and Maysville.

Twenty six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that sum shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

TERMS:

One copy, \$1 00
Six copies, 5 00
Twelve copies, 10 00
Twenty-five copies, 20 00

and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of the subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent directly to him, postage paid, or through postmasters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters written by themselves, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be actually received.

BLUE LICK SPRINGS.

MRS. C. A. PRYOR would respectfully inform her friends and the public generally, who are in the habit of frequenting these delightful Springs, that she is at this time prepared, in much better style, to accommodate those who may resort to them, either for health or pleasure, than at any time heretofore. Her Tavern House has undergone, since the last season, very material alterations, and is now fitted up in the handsomest style, and in addition, a number of pleasant and comfortable cottages have been erected and furnished, which are as agreeable as any at any other watering place in the State. She has attentive and accommodating agents to attend to her visitors. Her table shall be, at all times, supplied with every thing the country affords—and in addition, it will be furnished with

VENISON AND FRESH FISH.

Whenever they can be had. Her Bar shall be supplied with the choicest and best of LIQUORS and WINES, and on the whole, she promises that no exertions, expense or trouble shall be spared to render the BLUE LICK SPRINGS equal in accommodation and comfort to those of any other watering place in the State. She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

June 11, 1840. 3m.

J. N. B. It has not been considered necessary to speak of the character of the Blue Lick Water. It is most extensively known as the finest mineral water, conduced, in a more eminent degree, to the restoration of health, and its preservation, than any other in the United States. As an evidence of this fact, it need simply be told that there is a constant supply of it kept in all the principal cities, not only in Kentucky, but in the adjoining States.

Auction Sales.

STILL BETTER BARGAINS.—Just received at our Auction Store, direct from the East, English and American Prints, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Ticking Cottonades, Drills, Checks, Muslins, Chally de Lanes, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Pins and Needles, with an assortment of FANCY GOODS. Also, a superior stock of READY MADE CLOTHING; Oil Cloth Table, Bureau and Stand Covers; which will, as sold for cash, lower than we can do by the payment of 37½ cts.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

Liberty, the Constitution, Union—The principles of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson.

THIS PAPER is now in publication, it is devoted to the glorious cause of Democracy, and with the liberal aid of the people and the blessings of Providence, our Standard shall never be prostrated, or our Flag furled to the foul and corrupt powers of Federalism. Humbly, but earnestly laboring for the success and eternal perpetuation of those great principles, upon which alone, depend the happiness and prosperity of the people and the salvation of our beloved Union, the Editor confidently appeals to the friends of Democratic principles to sustain him in the stand which he has thus taken, in the very midst of the battle fury of Federal Abolitionism, which is threatening to spread ruin and desolation over the South.

The Great Western published weekly, on a large sheet, and will contain all the general intelligence of the day, both at home and abroad. It is designed to make this paper every way suitable and acceptable to the people of the country, and being located at New Orleans, the great commercial Emporium of the South and West, it will be found a most useful paper to every citizen in the up country, as it will contain all the commercial information which they may desire. Such a paper is greatly needed in New Orleans, as all those which are now published here seem to be particularly designed for the use of merchants alone, we propose and are now endeavoring to supply this deficiency, in short, we are determined to make our journal, truly The Great Western, and just such a newspaper as every individual, residing in the great Valley of the Mississippi and its tributary streams, can desire or wish for, who may feel an interest in the news from New Orleans as well as from all other quarters of the country.

TERMS of subscription, \$5 a year in advance. Any gentleman who may procure us five subscribers, shall receive The Great Western free of charge.

EDWARD DELONY, Editor.

GOING! GOING!! GONE !!

PETERS' PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.—The undersigned, would call the attention of all those, who wish to purchase cheap goods, to call at our Auction rooms on the corner of Main street, and Jordans Row; where may be had almost any thing in every body's line.—We have just received direct from N. York, a superior lot of English and American prints, painted lawns, table diapers, black and white hose, and half hose, brown and bleached cottons, flannels, suspenders, buttons, tapes &c. &c. Fancy goods of all kinds, china and glassware, all of which, with all other goods furniture &c. will be sold, to the highest bidder, at our regular Auction sales, or at private sale lower than any house in the City. Having the best stand in City for our business, we respectfully solicit consignments of goods, from those who want cash.

J. B. BRADFORD & Co., Auctions.

Lexington, March 18, 1840.—19-tf.

300 DOLLARS REWARDS.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Georgetown, Scott county, Ky.,

BILL, JIM AND ISAAC.

BILL left 26th September last. Said negro is about 45 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, walks very lame, from his left hip having been dislocated, and is so projected outward that it is easily discovered. Had on when he left, a blue cloth coat, blue jeans pants and white fur hat, with broad rim. JIM is about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, heavy built and very black, and has a down look when spoken to. Had on when he left, a brown jeans coat, blue jeans pants and black hair cap.

ISAAC is about 24 years of age, very black, about 6 feet high, and very stout; had on when he left, blue clothing and white hat. Jim and Isaac left on the morning of the 5th instant.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the above boys, if taken out of the State, or \$100 for either of them out of the State, or \$50 for either, if taken in the State and not in this county, or \$25 if taken in this county, so that I get them.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M.

D., at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Literary-street, New York.

The Pills are neatly put up in tin boxes, containing 20 and 45 Pills—Price, 25 and 50 cents.

Perhaps no article of their kind has ever been offered to the public, supported by testimonial of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with *Peters' Vegetable Pills*, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine.

The very circumstance alone, that Physicians in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use) are making free use of them in their practices, speaks volumes in their praise.

Add to this, the fact, that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One twenty-five cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

More than three millions of boxes of these celebrated Pills have been sold in the United States, since January, 1837.

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